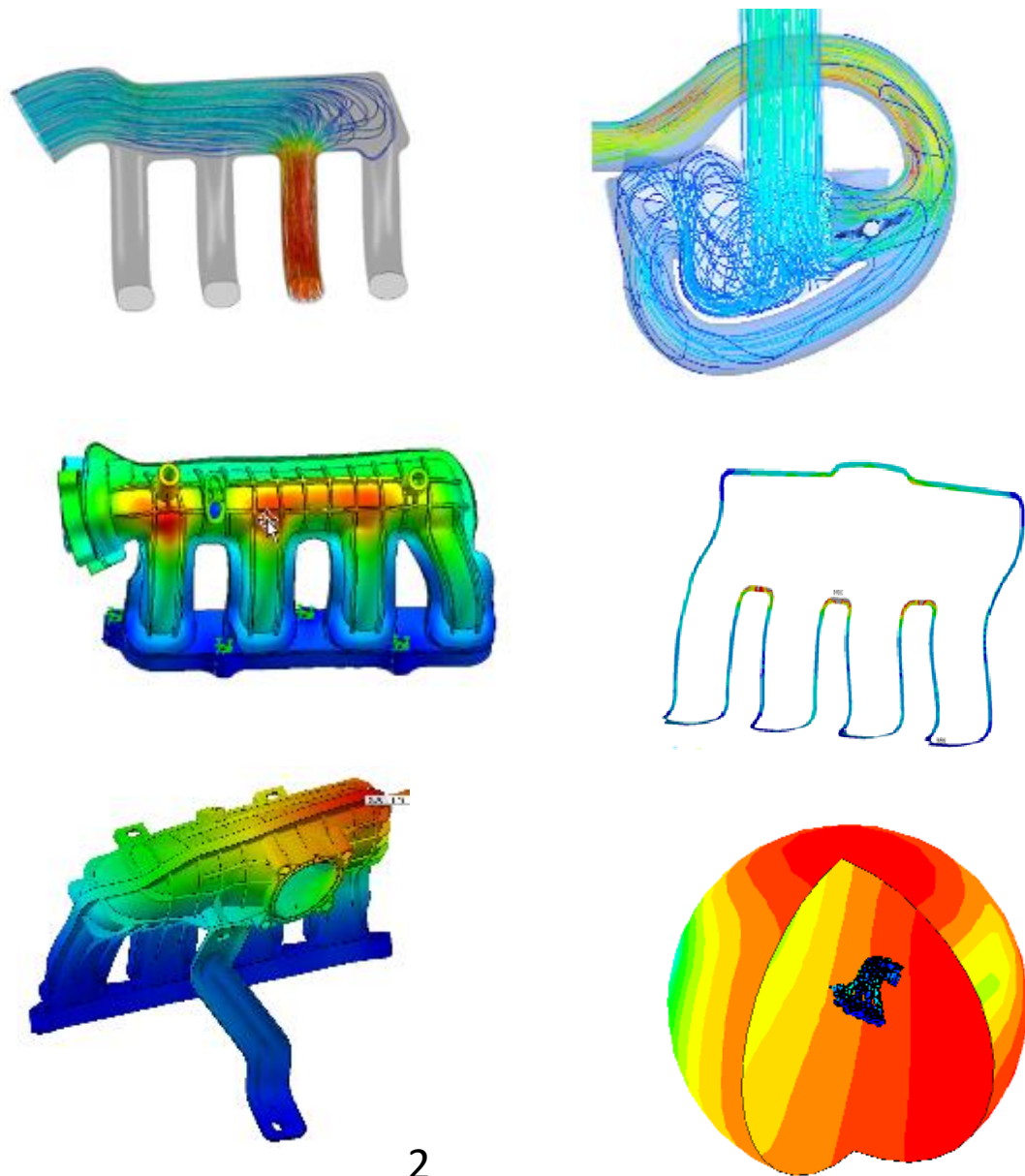


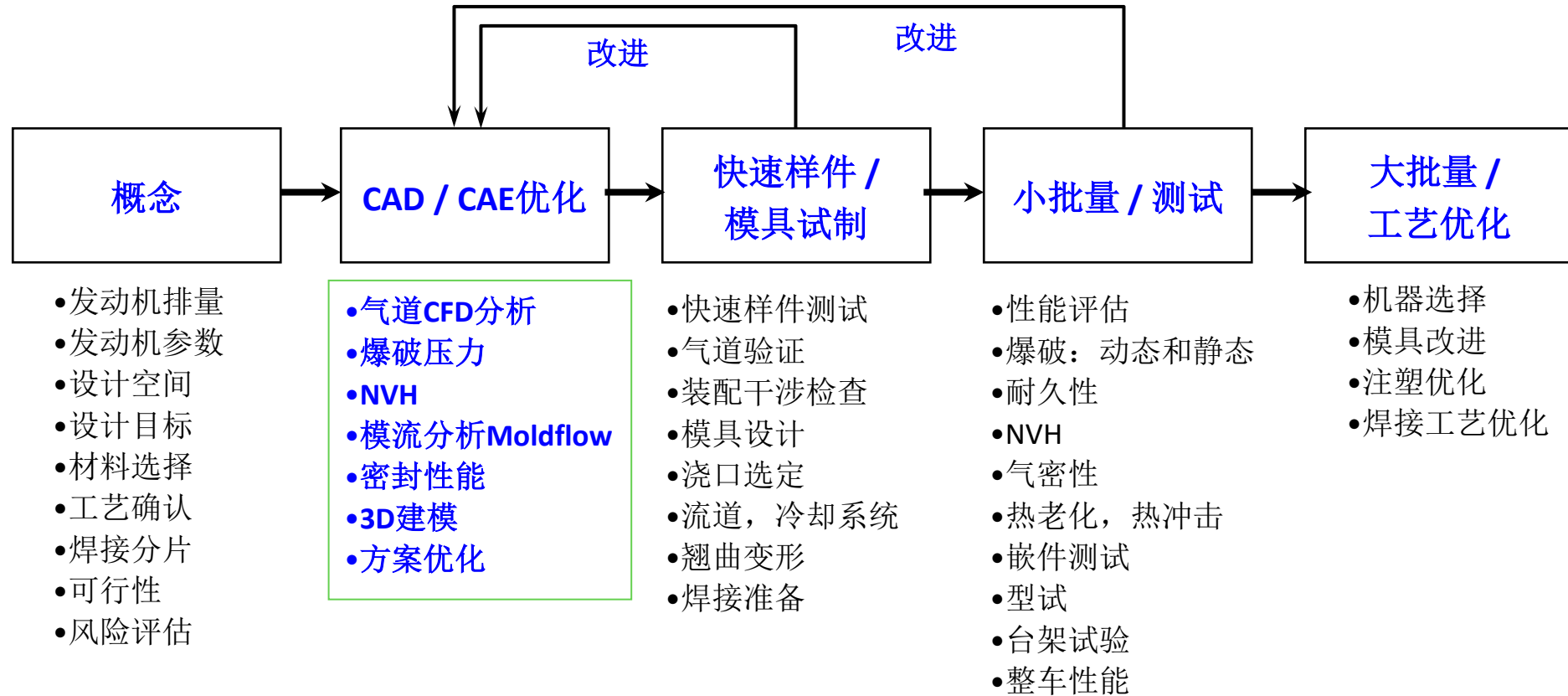
CAE/CFD在发动机进气歧管中的应用

进气歧管所需 CAE/ CFD分析

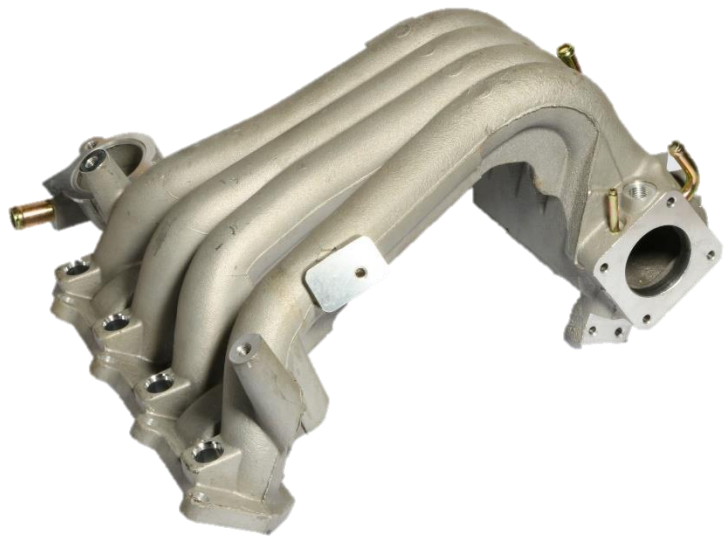
- 气道CFD分析，评估进气均衡性
- 爆破压力分析，确保通过压力测试
- NVH分析：模态，频响，随机振动，噪声
- 振动应力分析：避免歧管和支架断裂
- 模流分析Moldflow：推荐浇口位置，优化工艺参数；保证焊接和装配
- 设计难点：气道长度要求，形状复杂，如焊接分片，避让安装螺孔



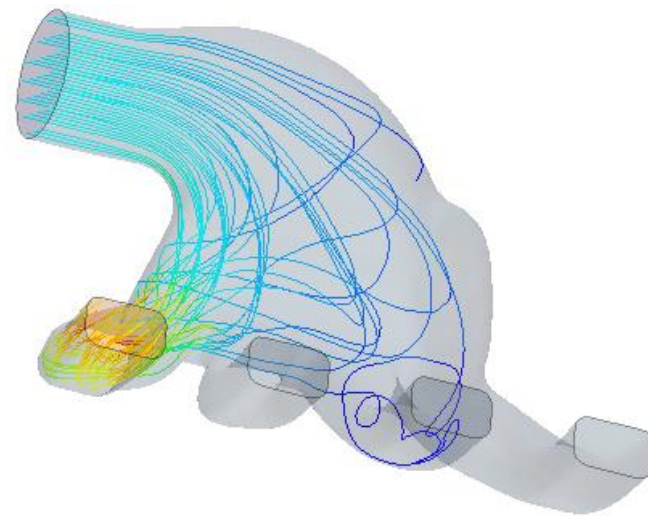
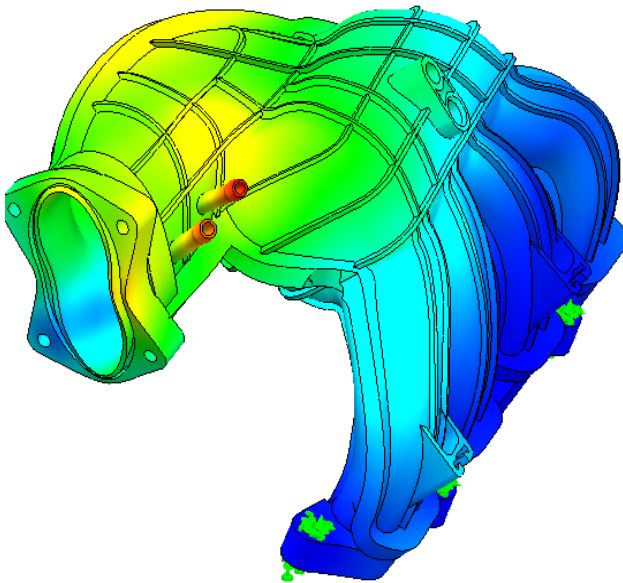
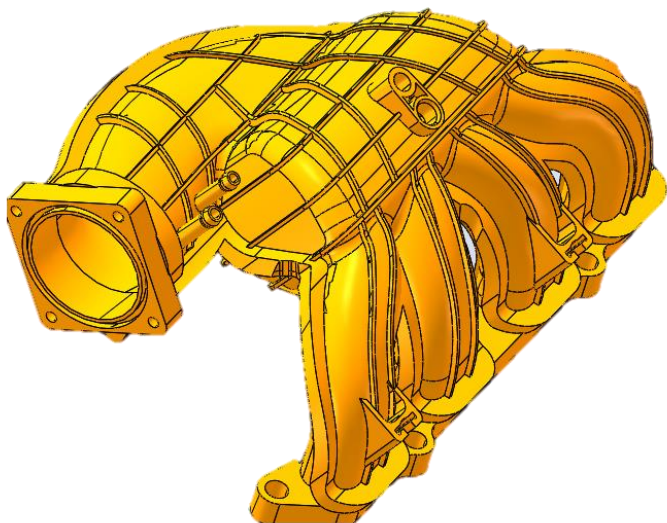
进气歧管开发流程



塑料进气歧管的发展



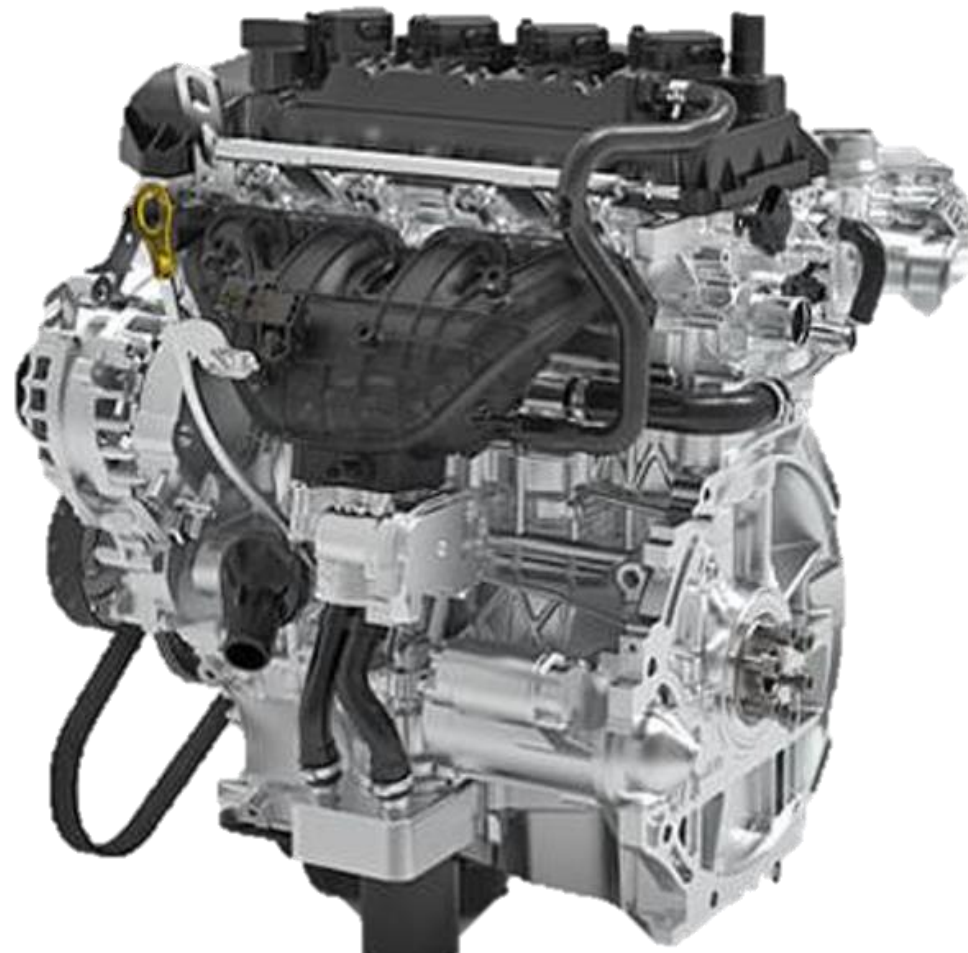
- 铝改塑，轻量化
- 振动摩擦焊接
- 降低成本，提高生产效率
- 自然吸气到涡轮增压



自然吸气与涡轮增压进气歧管



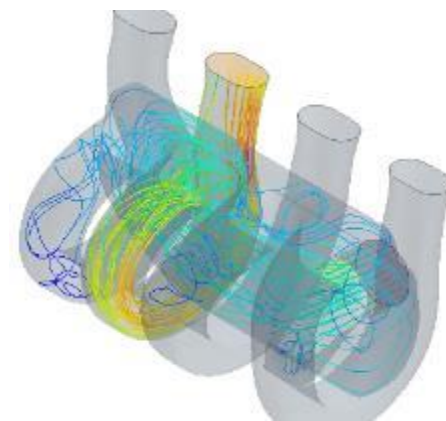
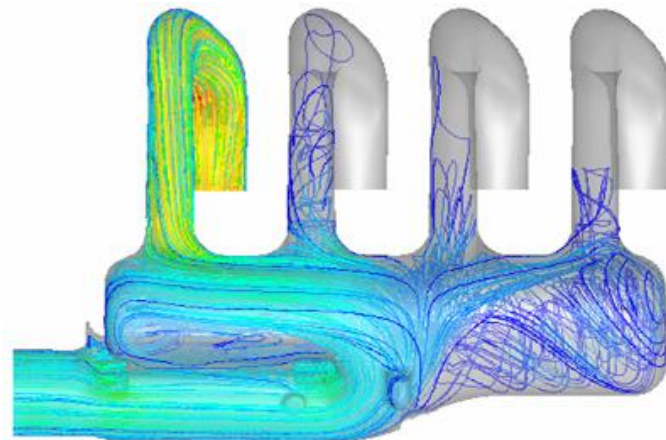
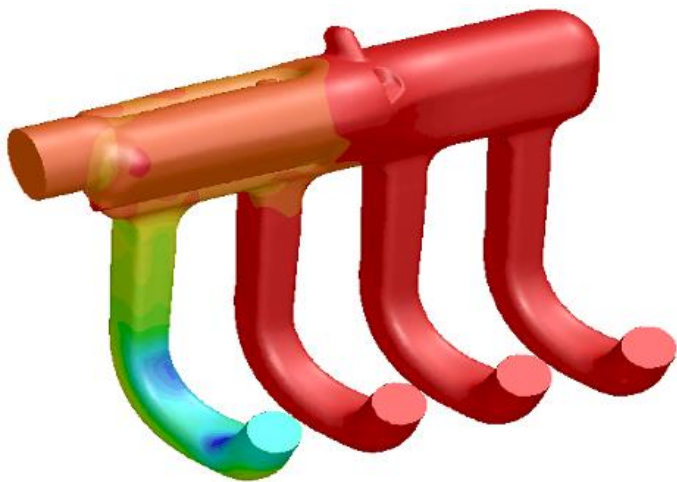
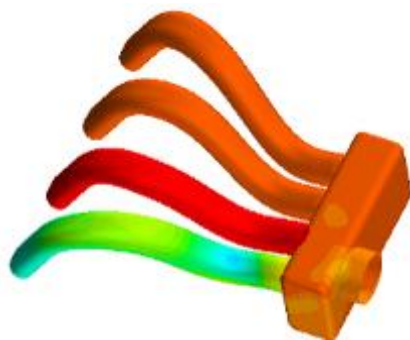
- 管子很长，进气共振技术
- 管子尺寸通过1D软件来计算
- 高速性能受限，结构复杂



- 管子短，适合于高速工况
- 通过涡轮增压来增加进气量
- 系统复杂，温度高

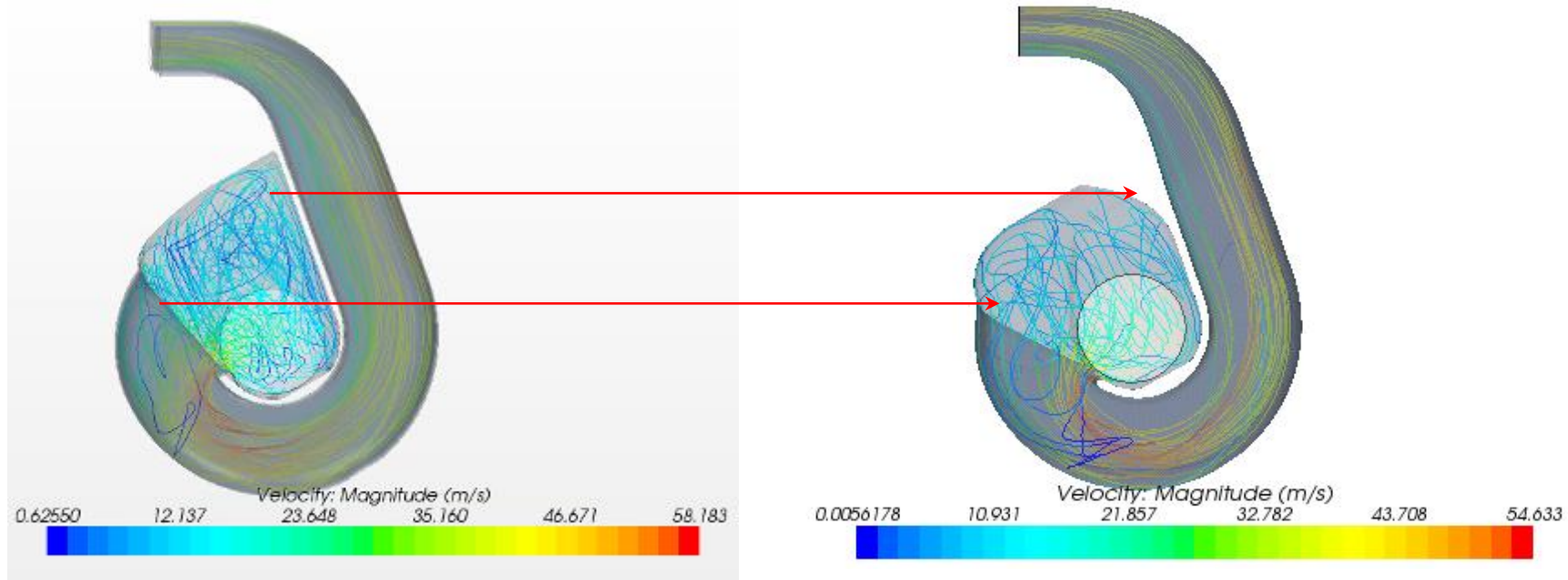
气道CFD：稳态与瞬态（非定常）

- 评估进气均衡性
- 流场分布，流速计算



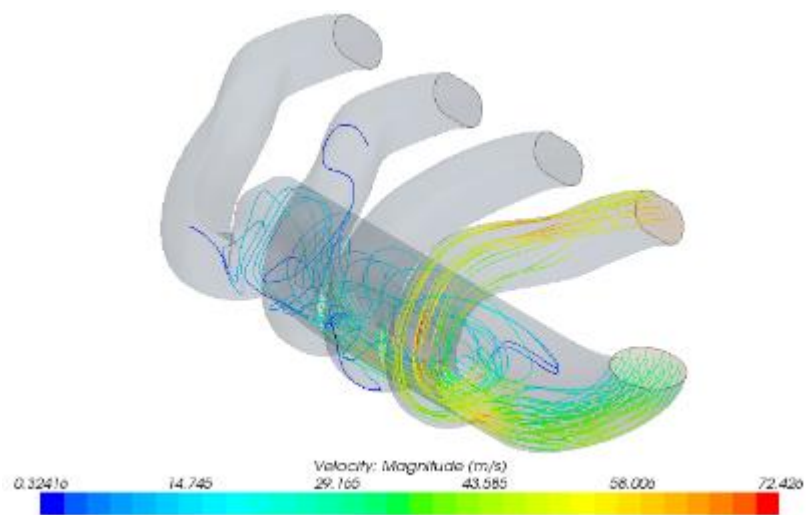
稳压腔优化

经过CFD优化后，压力损失平均降低约15%，进气均衡性提高（各缸差异仅2%）

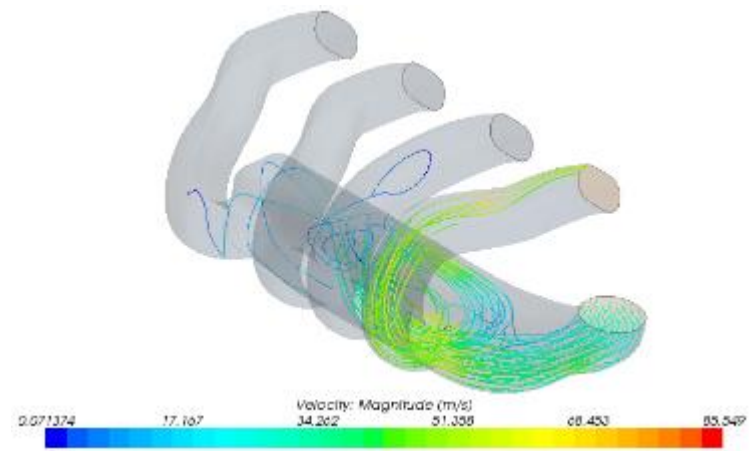


压力损失(Pa)	Outlet 1	Outlet 2	Outlet 3	Outlet 4
原方案	1320	1356	1429	1214
改进后	1109	1142	1142	1129

气道优化

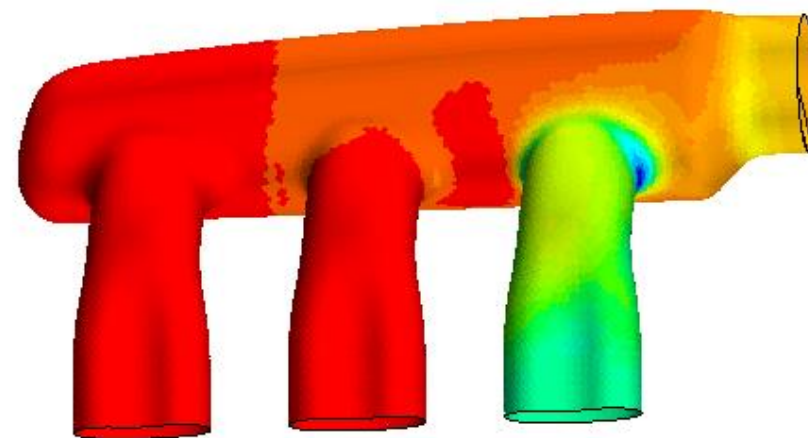
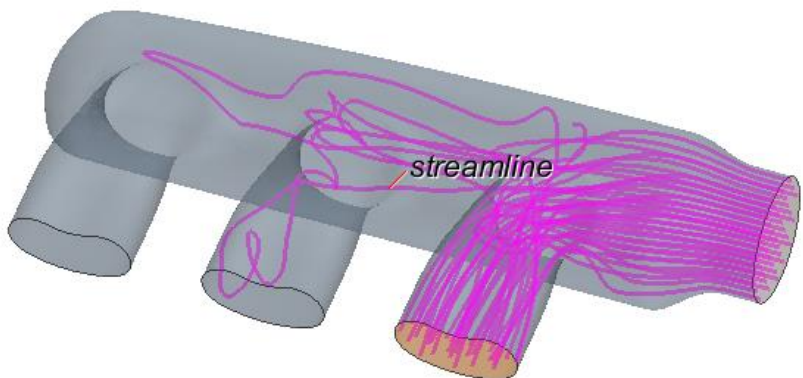
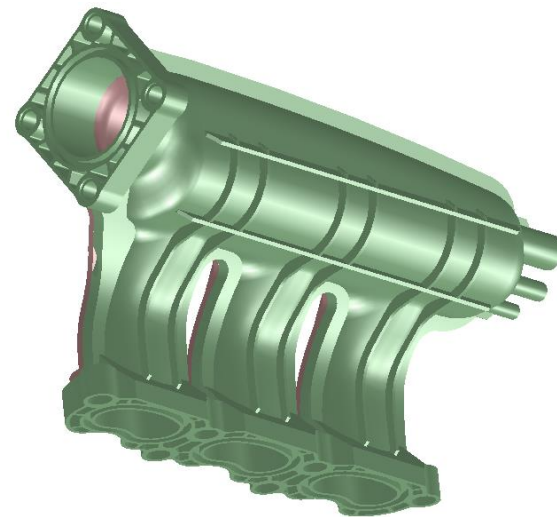
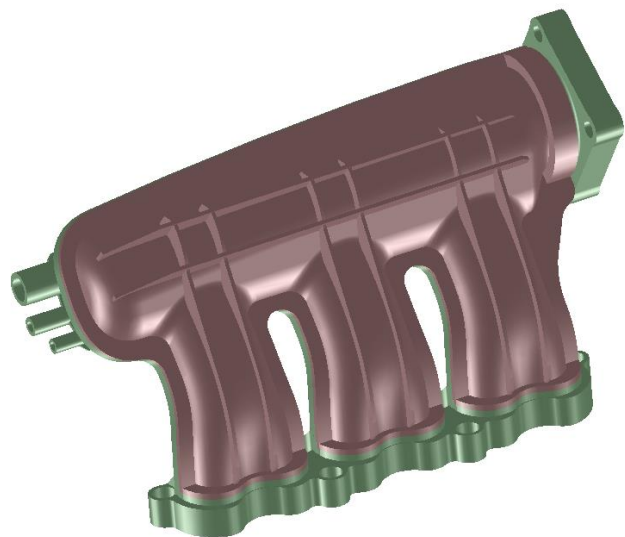


方案1，最大流速：72 m/s



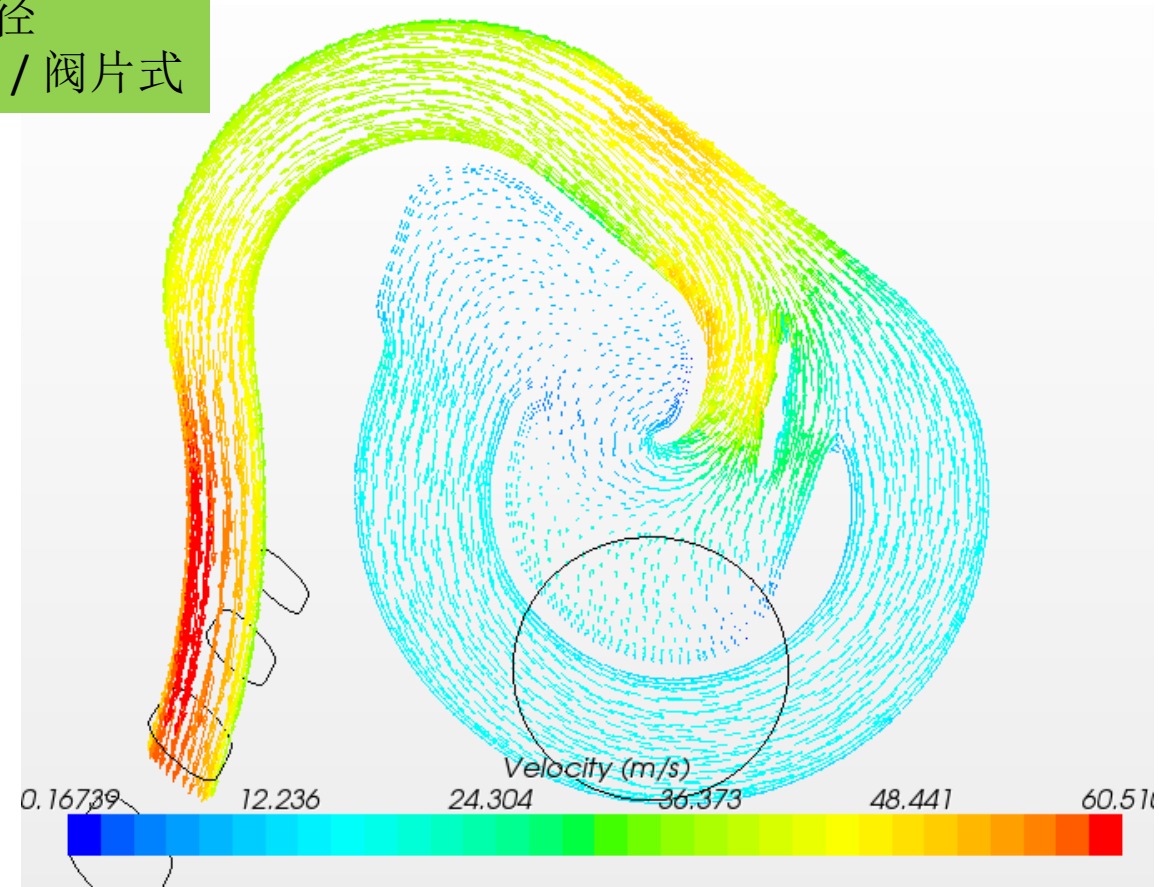
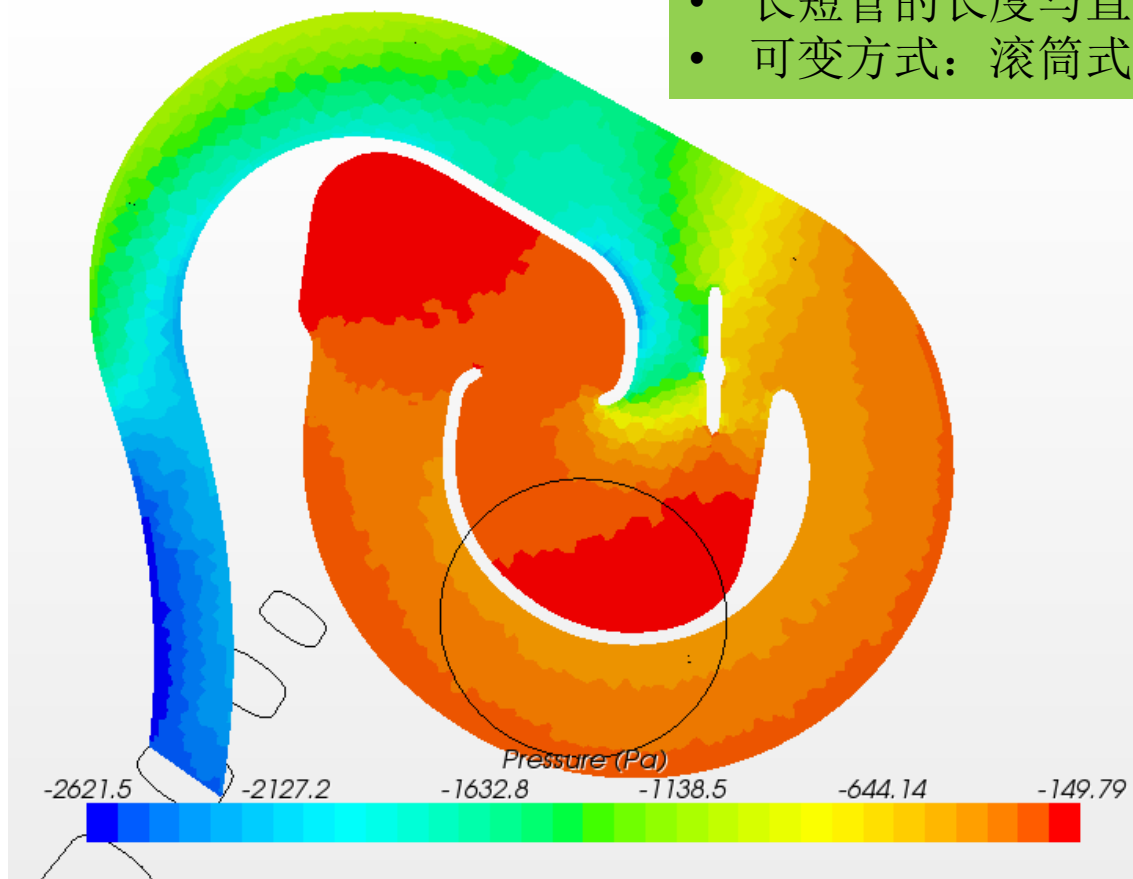
方案2，最大流速：85 m/s

涡轮增压进气歧管



可变长度进气歧管

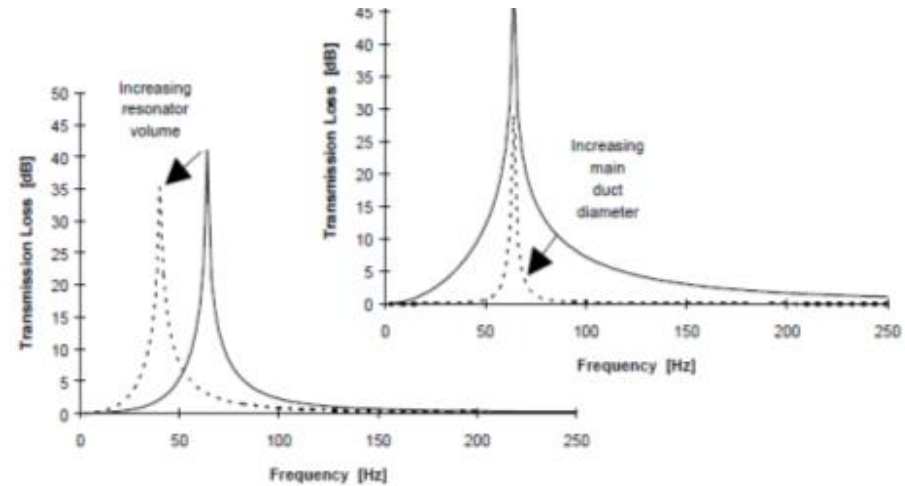
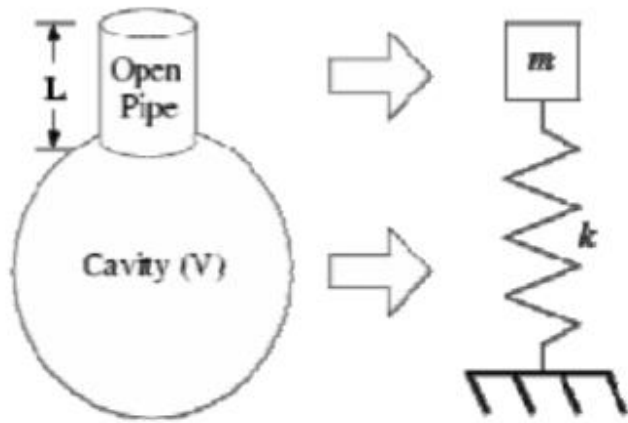
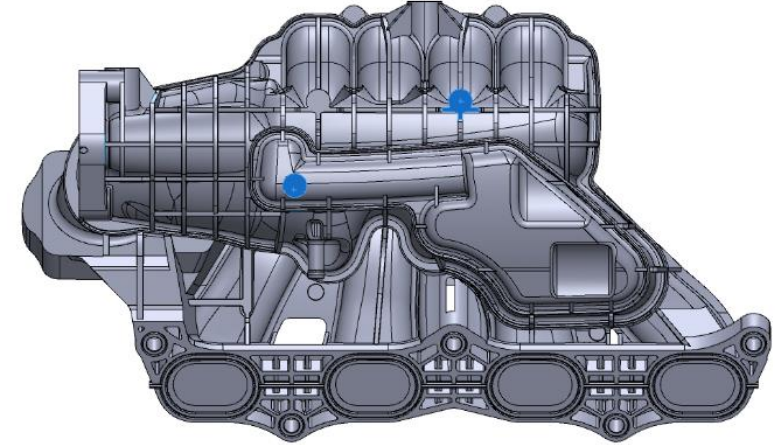
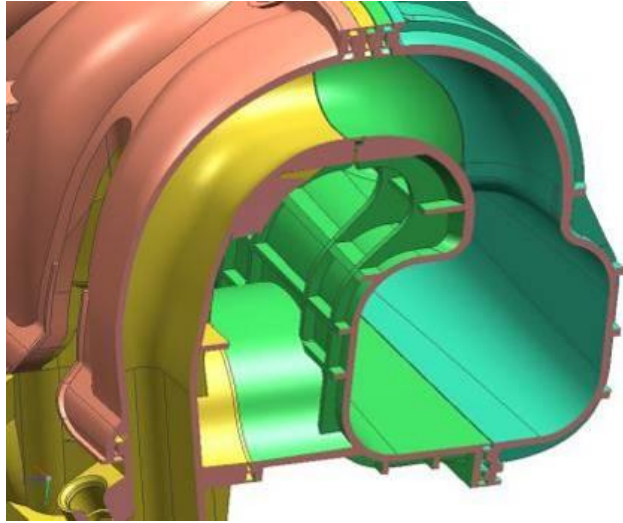
- 长气道有利于提升低速扭矩
- 短气道有利于提升高速功率
- 长短管的长度与直径
- 可变方式：滚筒式 / 阀片式



Helmholz 共鸣箱设计方案

设计参数:

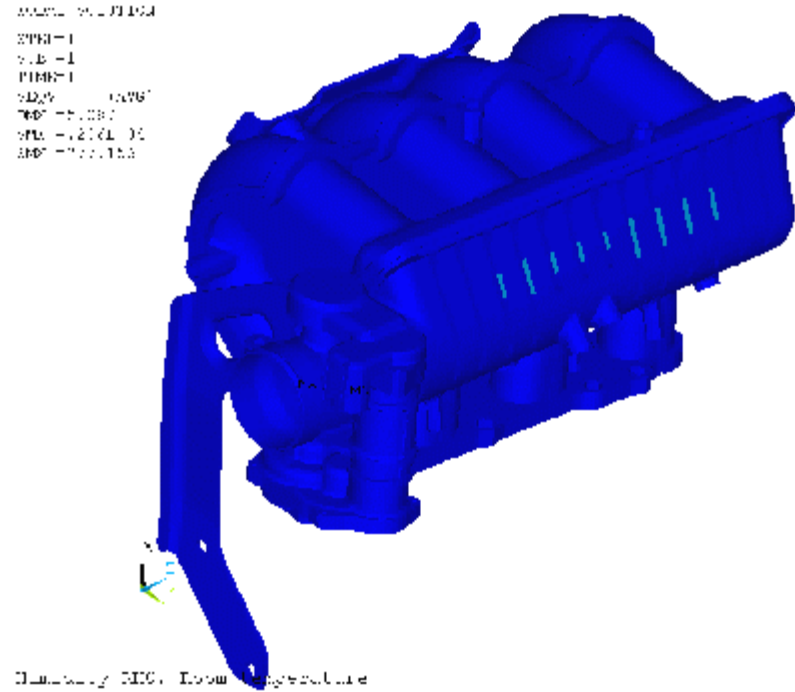
- 空腔容量
- 颈口尺寸, 位置
- 共振频率



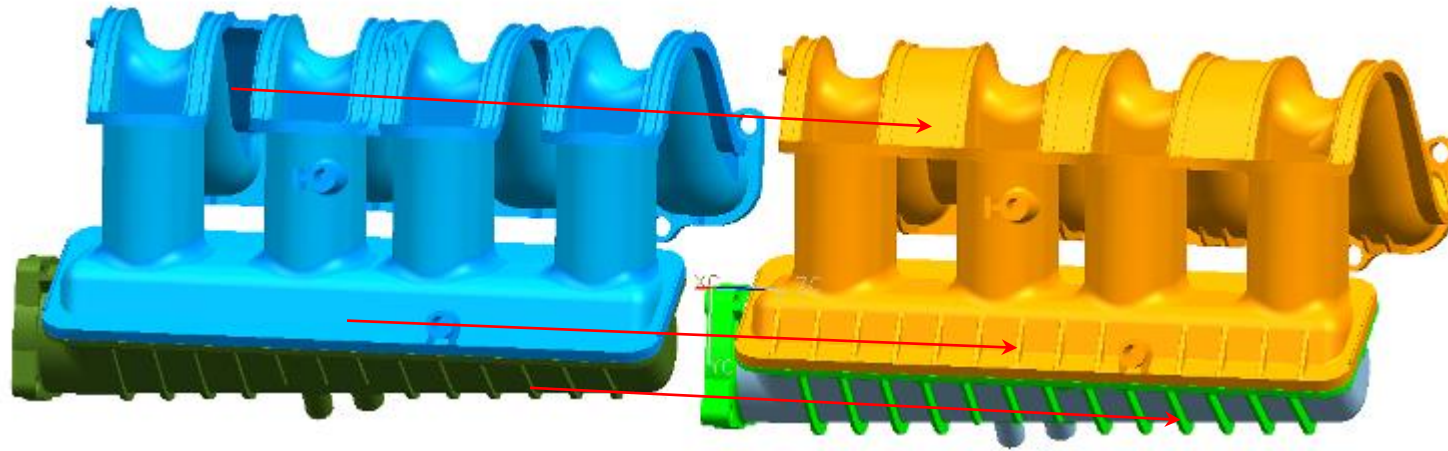
$$\text{Resonant frequency} = f_r = \frac{c}{2p} \sqrt{\frac{S_b}{VLb'}}$$

爆破压力：发动机回火状态，要能承受一定的压力

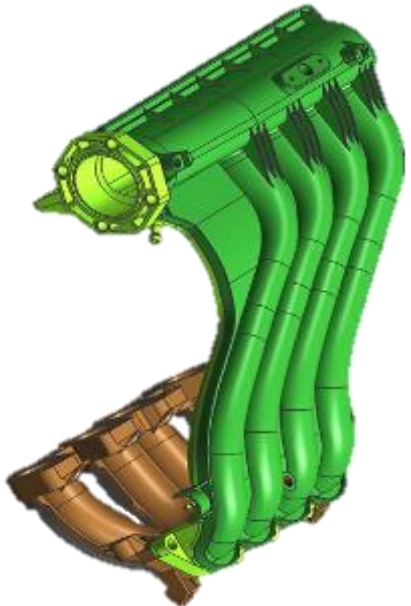
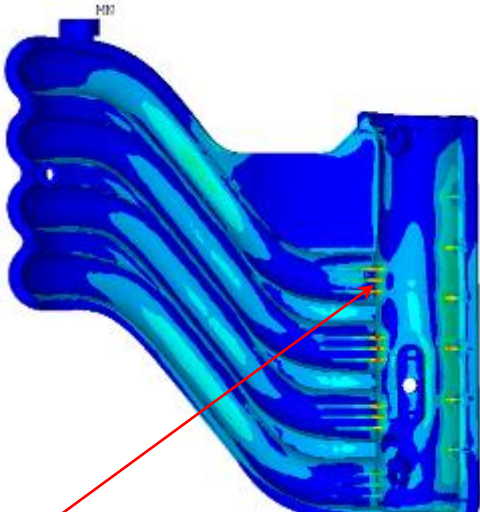
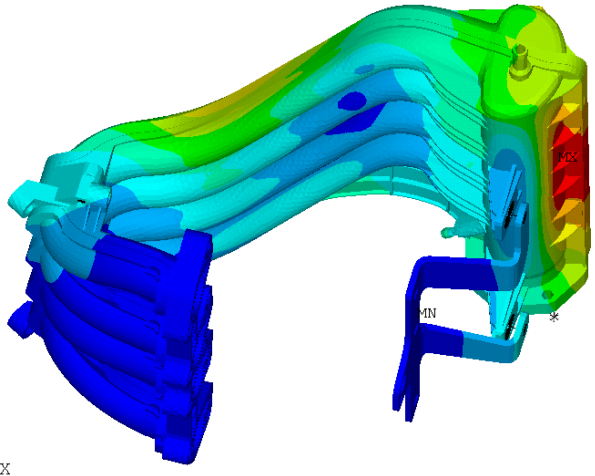
塑料歧管爆炸事件时有发生



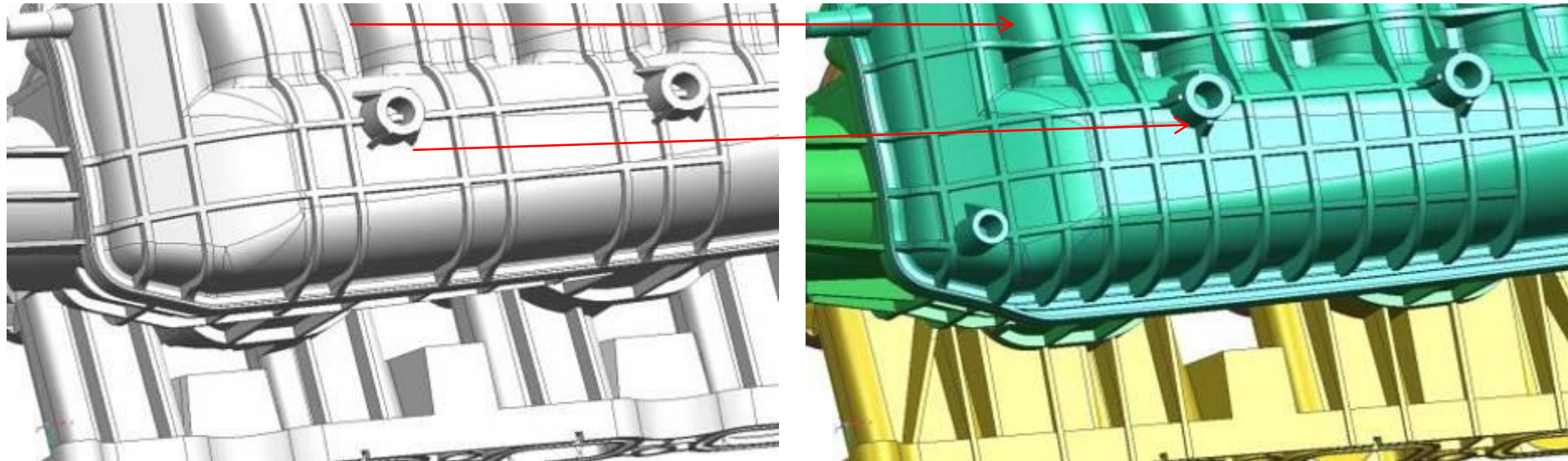
结构优化：稳压腔加强筋



爆破压力分析

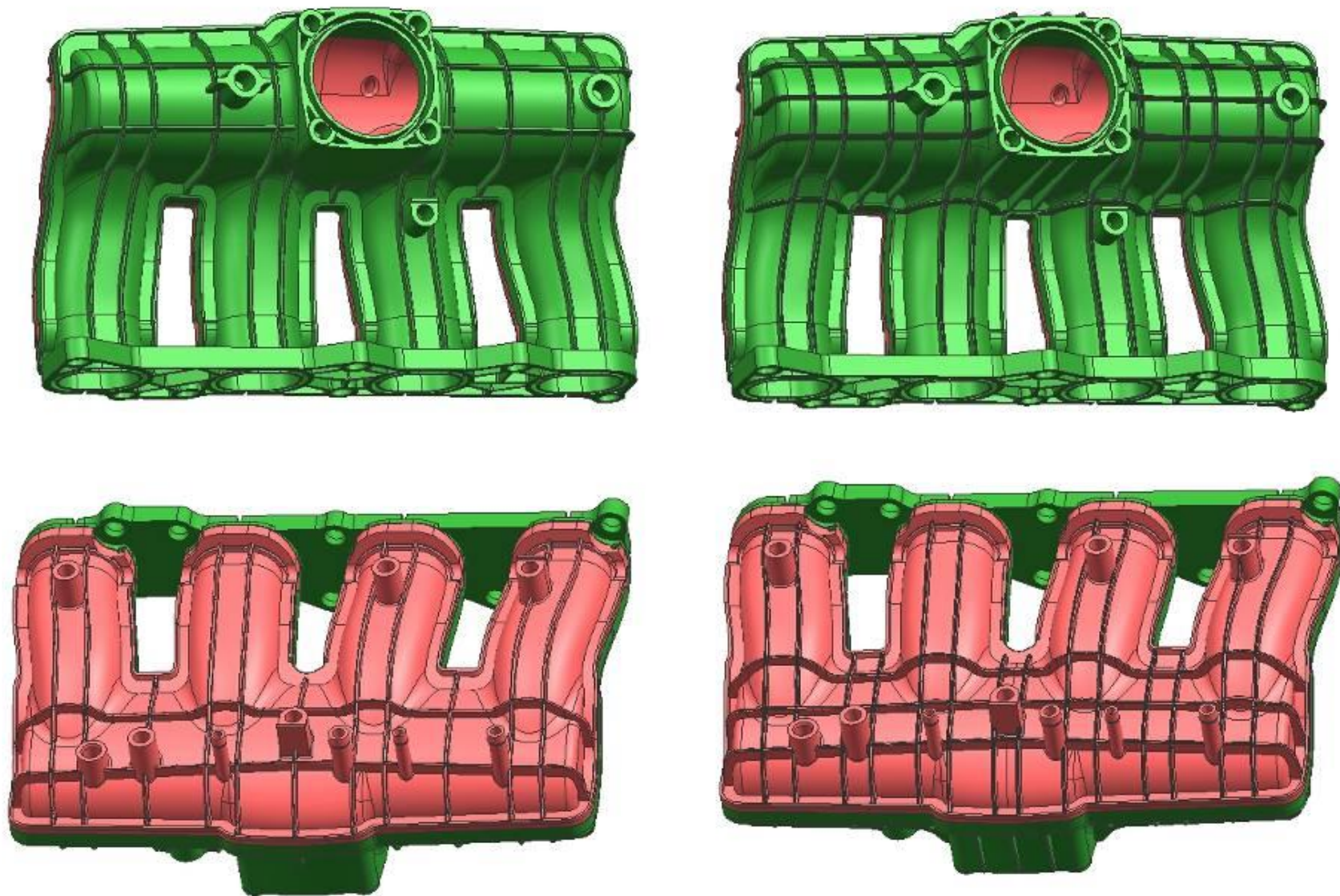


结构优化



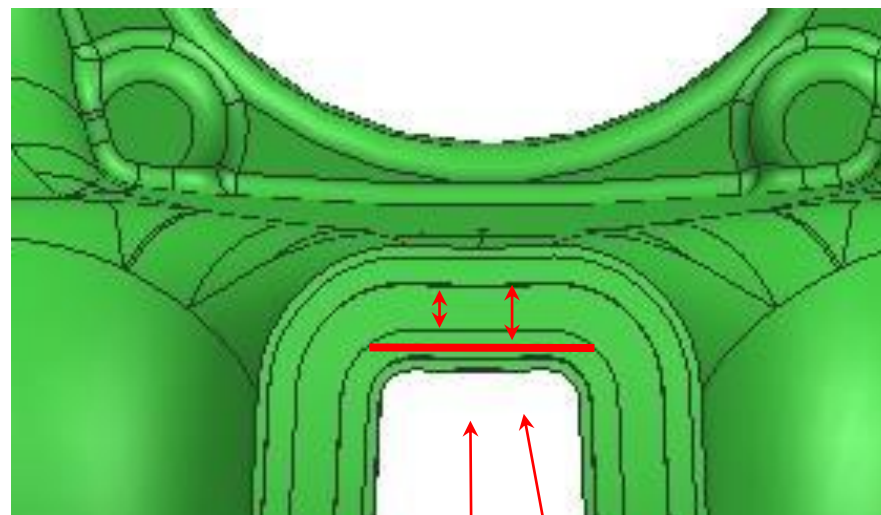
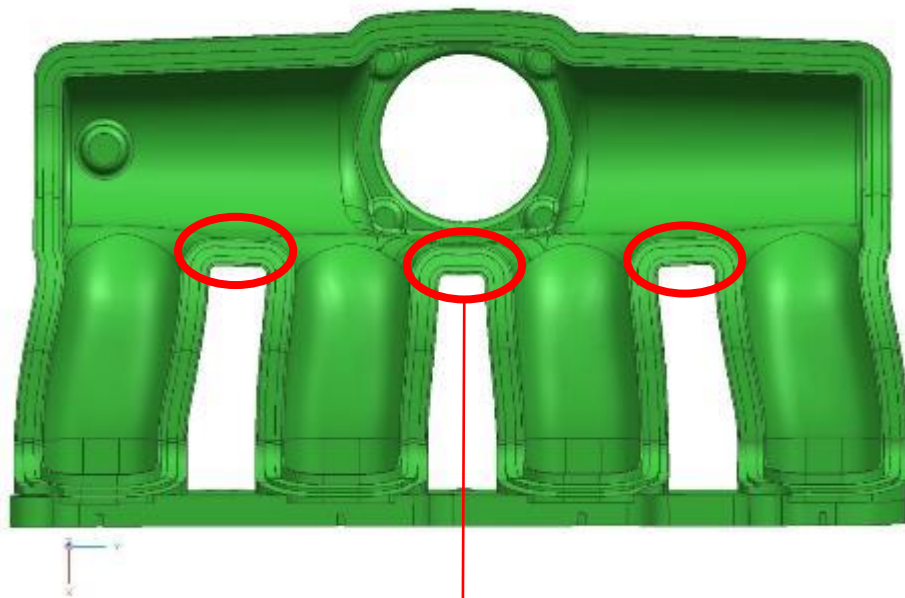
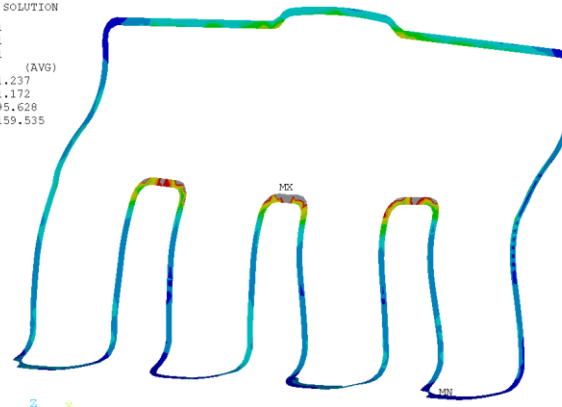
- 结构复杂，光凭经验很难找出薄弱区域，无法定量判断
- 提出方案时需要综合考虑各种因素，如模具可行性，注塑和焊接工艺可行性，翘曲变形，装配等

结构优化



焊接筋优化

NODAL SOLUTION
STEP=1
SUB =1
TIME=1
SEQV (AVG)
DMX =1.237
SMN =-1.172
SMX =95.628
SMB=159.535



Increase weld bead width from 4mm to 4.5 or 5 mm

摘要

CAE/CFD 发动机塑料进气歧管，可变气道，进气均衡性，功率扭矩，爆破压力，空滤模块，中冷器，支架，振动摩擦焊接，橡胶密封压力，玻纤取向，NVH模态，频响，PSD随机振动，噪声，刚度，疲劳，冲击。模流，注塑工艺，浇口。铝改塑，涉及软件 Ansys workbench, Fluent, CFX, Moldflow, Marc。

- 基于作者的经验以及认知水平，仅供参考。如果与您产品的CAE分析方法有所不同，请以试验为准！
- 培训或项目开发需要，请与我司联系。